

# Austria Refuses To Join in German Attack on Russia

## Czernin Warns Berlin Ukraine Quarrel Will Not Be Supported

## General Strike On in Warsaw

## Poles, Cheated Out of Promised Freedom, Begin Riots in Capital

Developments in Eastern Europe yesterday indicate the possibility of a split in the Central Powers over the revival of the war against Russia.

Count Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, has notified the Berlin government that no Austrians troops are to be used against Russia without the formal approval of the Dual Monarchy. Neither Austria nor Bulgaria, apparently, will support Germany's militarist move.

Nevertheless Germany continues her war preparations, concentrating troops in the Ukraine and withdrawing her economic mission from Petrograd.

Meanwhile Germany is embarrassed by a serious crisis in Poland, precipitated by the German gift of the Polish province of Chelm to Ukraine. London reports a general strike in Warsaw, though the city is patrolled by strong military forces. The whole Polish region is said to be seething.

# Germany Gathers Forces in Ukraine To Attack Russia

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has notified Berlin that Austrian troops must not be used against Russia to support any policy which Austria has not approved, but only for purposes of self-defense against marauding bands.

German forces are already being concentrated in Ukraine to attack the Bolsheviks, according to a Berlin dispatch, and declarations looking to the active prosecution of the war against the Bolsheviks in North Russia also will be made at Berlin next week.

The German authorities are anxious regarding the fate of German prisoners in North Russia whom the Bolsheviks are holding as hostages, and who, Berlin dispatches say, may be killed if the Bolsheviks are driven to desperation. Germany has already served notice on the Bolshevik authorities that she will enforce reprisals if the German prisoners are harmed.

The German public is being prepared for action by the Central Powers against the Bolsheviks. The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," vehemently condemning the action of the Bolsheviks in Estonia and Livonia and says that the Russian representative at Berlin has taken steps to win Germany's interest in Finland.

A Vienna dispatch to the Berlin "Tagblatt" indicates that it may be necessary for the Central Powers to give aid to Ukraine, even on the ground of safeguarding the exchange of commodities.

The Socialist "Vorwärts" says that the first important subject with which the impending session of the Reichstag will deal is the peace treaty with Ukraine. This will be followed by the budget debate, which will probably begin on February 25. In this debate Chancellor von Hertling will speak on Germany's foreign policy and Herr von Feyer, the Imperial Vice-Chancellor, on internal affairs.

The "Lokal Anzeiger," of Berlin, says there is great excitement at Warsaw, Krakow and Lemberg as a result of the Ukraine treaty. The Warsaw newspapers are appearing with black borders. Soldiers, mounted on foot, are patrolling the streets to prevent demonstrations. The Director of Political Affairs, Count Rostowski, has resigned.

At Cracow the papers appeal to Polish parties to declare a one-day general strike. A general strike has been called at Lemberg for Monday, when work will be suspended in all the Polish factories, shops and government offices. The schools will be closed.

The Bolsheviks are making wholesale arrests of Germans in Russia and holding them as hostages, according to a dispatch received by way of Berlin. Three hundred Germans and many Austrians at Dorpat have been arrested and transferred to Kronstadt. All the food in the Dorpat district has been confiscated, and it is almost impossible to feed the German women and children.

# Germany Swooped Down On Patrol Boats Under Cover of Darkness

DOVER, Feb. 16. The weather was thick and the night very dark when the German destroyers dashed upon British patrol vessels in the Straits of Dover early Friday morning and sank three of them. The patrol vessels, being equipped only with light armament for anti-submarine work, did not have a chance once the Germans got among them.

The risk thus taken is shared by great numbers of trawlers and drifters operating in all waters and at all hours. Yet the proportion of losses has been remarkably small.

On the latest occasion the crew, brave themselves with the same coolness and courage that drifter men have shown in innumerable circumstances of danger and difficulty. In one noteworthy incident a drifter was shelled at close quarters by two German destroyers, whose thirty-pound shells killed all of the crew except two and set the drifter on fire. The two survivors, seeing their craft ablaze and believing it would sink, launched a boat. They had not rowed far when they saw the vessel still afloat and the enemy retired. They returned, put out the fire and brought the drifter to port.

# "Strong Forces" Defeated Is Official Berlin Version

BERLIN, Feb. 16 (via London).—The Admiralty today made the following announcement:

"On the night of February 14 our torpedo boats, under command of Captain Heinicke, made a surprise attack on strong forces guarding the English Channel between Calais and Dover on the north, and Cape Gris-Nez and Folkestone, on the south. A large guardship, numerous armed fishing steamers and several motor vessels were forced to give battle, the largest part of them being destroyed.

"Our torpedo boats suffered no losses or damage. All returned."

# Germany Alone to Strike Russia; Her Envoys Come Home

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Germany has withdrawn her economic commissioners from Petrograd and will fight Russia without the assistance of Bulgaria or Austria-Hungary, dispatches received here today showed.

It was announced officially in Berlin today, says a telegram from the German capital, that the commissioners representing the Central Powers left

# Robertson Out; Wilson Is New British Chief

## Head of Imperial General Staff Quits When Powers Are Curtailed

## Refuses to Join Council Delegation

## New Commander Is Announced—A Lloyd George Victory

LONDON, Feb. 16.—General Sir William Robertson, chief of the British Imperial Staff, has resigned, it was officially announced this evening. Major General Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, sub-chief of staff, takes the vacant place.

General Robertson was unable, the statement says, to accept a position as military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles or to continue as chief of the Imperial General Staff with limited power.

The official announcement of the change says:

"The extension of the functions of the permanent military representatives decided on by the Supreme War Council at its last meeting at Versailles has necessitated the limitation of the special powers hitherto exercised by the chief of the Imperial General Staff by virtue of the order in council of January 27, 1916.

"In these circumstances the government thought it right to offer General Sir William Robertson the choice of becoming the British military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles or continuing as chief of the Imperial General Staff under new conditions.

"General Sir William Robertson, for reasons which will be explained in a statement which will be made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons as early as possible in the coming week, did not see his way to accept either position, and the government have, with much regret, accepted his resignation.

"General Sir Henry Wilson has accepted the position of chief of the Imperial General Staff. The appointment of the British permanent representative at Versailles will be announced in a few days."

# Lloyd George Victory Seen in Resignation Of General Robertson

The resignation of General Sir William Robertson is one of the first results of the Parliamentary debate over the strengthened powers of the Supreme War Council, sitting at Versailles, which ended in a victory for the government. Premier Lloyd George supported a unified military control as represented by the council, while former Premier Asquith was inclined to consider whether the British command of British forces was not being subordinated to an unnecessary degree. By the Versailles arrangement which Lloyd George sponsored, or at least agreed to, the powers of the British permanent representative at Versailles will be greatly curtailed.

The resignation is in some quarters considered also a visible evidence that unified Allied control is a fact. As Lloyd George stated at the opening of Parliament, the Italian, French and British forces will now be considered as one front. One supreme command will direct all the forces behind this front, with the object of maximum efficiency.

The attack on Lloyd George over the military issue was begun recently by Colonel Repington, then war expert of the "London Times." His views led to the resignation of Robertson and to the "Morning Post" where an article published without submitting it to the censor has now resulted in his resignation.

But the root of the matter was further back, in an order in council conferring plenary power on the military leaders issued by Asquith when he was Premier.

The gradual growth in power of the Supreme War Council suggests that the proposal of a generalissimo to command the Allied forces now may possibly come into effect. The idea of an inter-Allied commander has had great support in France, the United States and Italy. In Great Britain there has been a division of opinion. Those opposing the creation of a generalissimo based their disapproval, whether openly or not, on the fact that the appointee would be a Frenchman, the former French being the name heard most often in this connection. There was some talk of General Smuts, the former Boer leader, but he had no experience in the Verdun sector or of handling armies on a grand scale.

# Six Americans Win French War Cross

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Six Americans in the automobile convoy service have been decorated by the French government with the War Cross for their courage and devotion to duty at Verdun. They are commended in army orders as follows:

"Sub-Lieutenant Gaston Raviss has made his section a unit of the first order, from which he obtains the maximum of results. Always ready for active duty, he collaborated in the evacuation of wounded from the front in a difficult section—Hill 304, in the Verdun sector—in December, 1917, and January, 1918.

"Lieutenant Alan Kinsley, American army, is a brave and distinguished officer, who by the example he set obtained the maximum results from his men at Hill 344.

"Fitzpatrick and Louis Timson, all drivers, American army, and very devoted, volunteered for all perilous missions. They have given proof of courage and coolness in actively collaborating in the evacuation of wounded in a zone subjected to repeated bombardments on the Verdun front in December, 1917."

# Ten Operas Given in Week

There are four performances a week at the big opera house and six at the Opera Comique. The opera is not up to the high standards of the Metropolitan, to be sure, but Paris has never mingled with women who have been in this the fourth year of the war.

The outstanding feature is Battistini, a marvelous Italian, who has been singing in Russia for the last ten or fifteen years. Although more than sixty, he is still one of the finest voices in the world. Nobody wears evening clothes to the theatre, but all of that. The women make no show, but the men glitter and blaze in all the uniforms of the many Allied armies.

One sees a good many American soldiers at the opera, but rather more at the musical revues. Next to the French the Australians seem to be the most steady patrons of opera.

"If a French soldier or officer walks down a street with his arm around a girl's waist nobody ever takes the trouble to turn around and look at him. British enlisted men are just as informal. His majesty's officers are

# Paris Gay But Grim In Will to Conquer

## Crowds Surging Into Opera House Show Little Sign of Nation's Strain; Hard to Realize Verdun Is Near

## Most of Hurrah Is Gone, but Not the Determination to Fight On Until Permanent Peace Is Assured

By Heywood Brown (Just back from France)

WHEN one sees the crowds surging to get into the Opera House to hear Battistini sing, it is hard to realize that Verdun is a rest billet. Of course, things are not as they were before the war. Paris has to scheme and strain a bit to keep up appearances. The food director, for instance, decided some time ago to prohibit the sale of ice cream in order to save sugar. The ice cream makers laughed at him.

"Why, we haven't used sugar for months," they told him.

"Well, then, it will save eggs," he said.

Again they laughed. "We have used substitutes for eggs for more than a month," they explained.

"At any rate," persisted the food director, "my order will save unnecessary consumption of milk."

"There isn't any milk in our product any more," answered the ice cream makers, sadly; "we use a substitute for that, too."

And so the director permitted them to go on. Another Paris life goes on. Many of the ingredients are missing, to be sure, but it will suffice. When there is a disaster such as the German drive into Italy the war weariness of Paris gets even into the boulevards, but for the rest of the time it is around the corner and down at the end of little streets.

# Comedies as Gay as in New York

There are as many musical comedies and as gay ones to be seen in Paris as in New York. There are two opera companies and several vaudeville theatres.

Restaurants are crowded in spite of the fact that the more fashionable ones charge prices which would blush even a New York headwaiter on New Year's Eve. It is possible, however, to dine well and cheaply at the little cafes which are to be found on every block.

Some people in Paris are underfed, but probably not many more than before the war. Nobody is starving and there is practically no begging.

The upper class and the middle class Frenchman eat more than the average American in the same circumstances. The American, of course, gets off to a head start with his breakfast, but the Frenchman catches up with fish and two kinds of meat for lunch and two more meat courses in the evening.

A list of commodity prices in Paris sounds appalling, and yet one can get a satisfying and sustaining meal for three or four francs if only he is willing to eat in a small restaurant.

Hockeeping is difficult, for eggs cost \$1.30 a pound, butter 70 cents a pound and sugar 24. But you cannot spend much for sugar at that, since it is obtainable only under a card system which allows each individual about a pound a month. In December even this allowance was cut off.

Potatoes cost 60 cents a pound, steak 35 cents and oranges are 20 cents apiece. But if oranges are expensive, apple is cheap. What matter if bacon does cost \$1 a pound when one can hear Battistini, the greatest of barytones, for a minimum of 50 cents and a maximum of \$3?

# Wilson Takes Hand in Ship Strike; Wage Increase Offered Workers

## IT DOES SEEM AS THOUGH HE MIGHT WAIT AND TAKE THE NEXT BOAT

## Officials Believe President's Decision in Few Days Will Settle Trouble

## Closed Shop Demand Refused

## Raise in the Delaware Yards a Compromise; May Be Basis for New York Scale

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Wilson will undertake personally adjustment of the controversy between the ship carpenters in New York and Baltimore yards and the Shipping Board, which is seriously hindering progress on the Emergency Fleet construction programme. Just what steps the President will take is not yet clear, though official assurances were given at the White House to-day that the Chief Executive had the strike situation under consideration, and would attempt a settlement within the next few days.

The strike situation was pronounced unchanged by officials of the Shipping Board to-day. Neither the union nor the Shipping Board, it was said, had undertaken further exchanges of opinion. W. L. Hutcheson, national president of the Carpenters' Union, however, appealed to the President to give immediate assurances of higher wages and closed shop conditions.

The receipt of this message, it is understood, and nothing to do with the President's decision to undertake the role of labor conciliator. Representations made to him by Chairman Hurley and Secretary of Labor Wilson, it is stated, prompted his decision to act.

End of Trouble Expected

It is considered doubtful whether the President will agree with the ship carpenters in their demand for a closed shop demand of the striking carpenters. His entrance into the situation, it is expected, will speedily settle the troubles of the Shipping Board, nevertheless, for he will be able to bring home to the strikers the full significance of their present unpatriotic stand in blocking the war programme.

That will prove sufficient, it is confidently expected by officials of the Shipping Board, to induce the strikers to return to work, despite efforts to the contrary being exerted by their national president, Mr. Hutcheson.

The Labor Adjustment Board to-day reported a decision on the wages and conditions of labor in the Delaware River yards. This, it is expected, will further weaken the case of the striking carpenters, because it grants a considerable increase to the workers in the Delaware River territory, at the same time ordering the adjustment board for an immediate investigation of wages and conditions in the New York district.

The adjustment board decision to-day grants \$5.50 a day to the carpenters in the Philadelphia and Baltimore yards. It, however, flatly rejects the demand for closed shop conditions as follows:

"The emergency past differences between employers and employees must be forgotten in the common determination to produce the maximum number of ships. The board will not tolerate any discrimination either on the part of employers or employees between union and non-union men."

Award Not Yet Accepted

The rate of \$5.50 a day for both ship and house carpenters employed in the shipyards is \$1 less than the demands made by the union. Although the decision covers the Baltimore yards, the carpenters in these yards have not yet agreed to accept the award. It was stated at the Shipping Board today that notwithstanding this, it was believed that the Baltimore strikers would not much longer follow the lead of their national president.

In this connection it was said that New York and Baltimore carpenters were practically the only ones on the Atlantic coast who had not accepted the award made by President Hutcheson for the \$5.50 wage and the closed shop. Practically all other carpenters' local unions have agreed to accept the decision, and the board will not tolerate any discrimination either on the part of employers or employees between union and non-union men."

Draft Exemption to Stand

Both V. Everit Macy, chairman of the Labor Adjustment Board, and Meyer Bloomfield, chief of the labor division of the Fleet Corporation, to-day positively stated that the Shipping Board had no intention of lifting the exemption from military service of strikers in the shipyards. It was admitted that the employers in some of the yards had communicated a suggestion along this line to the provost marshal and had in some instances filed a list of the strikers eligible for draft.

The Shipping Board, when it learned of this situation, promptly notified the several yards that under no circumstances were they to take action in the premises without the direct order of the Fleet Corporation, it was stated.

The yard managers were further forbidden to supply lists of strikers eligible for the draft to any other government organization, except the Shipping Board.

It was made plain that officials do not believe the time has yet arrived to attempt punitive measures against slackers in the shipyards. Rather, it is their opinion that the active slacker contingent in the labor ranks is so small that its influence will be negligible.

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# Nearing's Attack on Allies Cheered by 500 Pacifists

## English Labor Mission to America Assailed as Tool of British Government at Meeting of Apostles of Peace, but Is Finally Invited to Address Them

The National Labor and Peace Conference was opened at Bryant Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, yesterday, by Scott Nearing, with an attack on the war aims of the Allies. He declared that France's battle for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine is merely a contest for the possession of coal and iron mines located in those provinces, and that Germany could not be beaten by military tactics in the next twenty years.

He praised the Bolsheviks as showing America "how to set the pace for free speech and democracy," and he defended the 116 I. W. W. followers who were indicted in Chicago for opposing the government's war aims. Nearing asserted that the indictment of the I. W. W. adherents was without constitutional warrant, and declared that judges and lawyers told him "it was impossible to enforce the Constitution during war time."

Five hundred pacifists, Socialists and other radicals from all parts of the country cheered Mr. Nearing's remarks. They adopted "a constructive world programme for democracy and peace," which they propose to scatter throughout the country and, if possible, send to the labor elements of Europe. "This programme demands the abolition of armies and navies, of secret treaties and of the manufacture of munitions of war, and declares that the working classes in all the Allied countries are crying for 'work, bread and peace.'"

Packed into the small assembly hall, with Mr. Nearing commanding the platform and a host of women pacifists enthusiastically selling literature in the rear, while a few policemen idly looked on, the delegates, coming from radical centers in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago and points as far west as Seattle, presented an odd contrast of types.

Former college professors who had been ousted because of their radical views mingled with women who have been prominent in East Side welfare movements, I. W. W. propagandists and Socialists. Their ardent interest in the peace cause was apparent. It was manifest in the wrapt attention bestowed upon Mr. Nearing. It appeared every time an opportunity was afforded to an obscure speaker to express his views.

Widely known pacifists were present. Louis P. Lochner, who was secretary of Henry Ford's peace expedition to Europe in 1915, sat beside Mr. Nearing and dictated the minutes to a stenographer, Elizabeth Freeman, an active worker for the People's Council, conducted the registration of delegates. Jacob Panken, the idol of East Side radicals, frequently made his voice heard, while seated among the delegates also were H. W. L. Dana, former professor at Columbia University;

# Noted Engineer Jailed In London as Pacifist

Arnold Lupton, Ex-Member of Parliament, Distributed Peace Pamphlet

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Arnold Lupton, noted civil and mining engineer and former member of Parliament, was sentenced to-day in Bow Street court to six months' imprisonment for circulating a pacifist leaflet.

The printer of the leaflet was fined \$450.

# Justice Snitkin Held At Indianapolis on Draft Plot Charge

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—Leonard Snitkin, a judge of the Municipal Court, New York City, surrendered to the United States marshal here early this evening and gave bond for \$5,000 for his release on an indictment charging him with conspiracy to obstruct the United States in its military preparations.

Federal officials refused to disclose the names of other persons indicted with Justice Snitkin, but admitted that some at least were residents of New York.

Justice Snitkin, it is charged, participated in a plan to send some New York registrants under the conscription law to Indianapolis, where they were to attempt to buy exemption.

Several Indianapolis people, including Justice Snitkin's brother, Maurice, were recently indicted on similar charges of the sale of exemptions to local registrants. A Joseph Schur, Federal appeal agent in one conscription district, has pleaded guilty in several cases arising from the sale of exemptions, he admitting that he was bribed to secure exemptions.

At Justice Snitkin's home, 46 St. Mark's Place, a woman who said she was Mrs. Snitkin, said that the justice left New York several days ago for a rest. He had not felt well for some time, she added. While refusing to disclose his whereabouts, Mrs. Snitkin said that she had received a telegram yesterday afternoon, in which the justice said he was feeling much better and was about to board a train which would have him home on Monday.

# Amoy Shaken by 'Quake'

AMOY, China, Feb. 16.—A severe earthquake here to-day destroyed many buildings and damaged scores. No fatalities have been reported.